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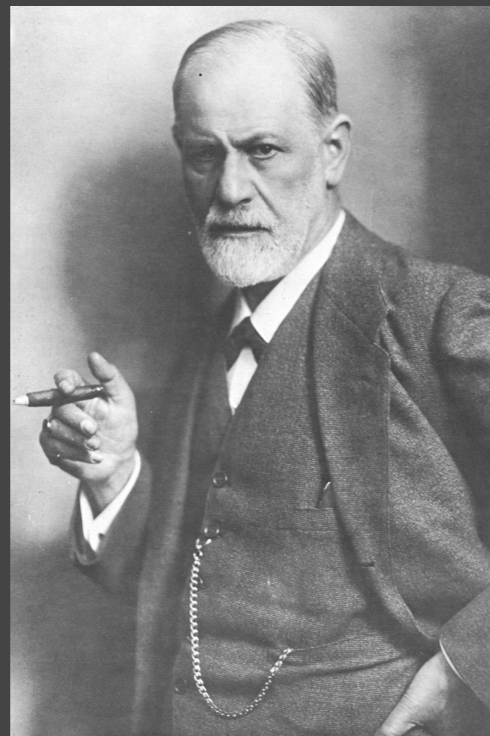
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wiener
psychoanalytische
vereinigung

Vienna Psychoanalytic Outpatient Clinic 1922-1938

Vienna Psychoanalytic Clinic

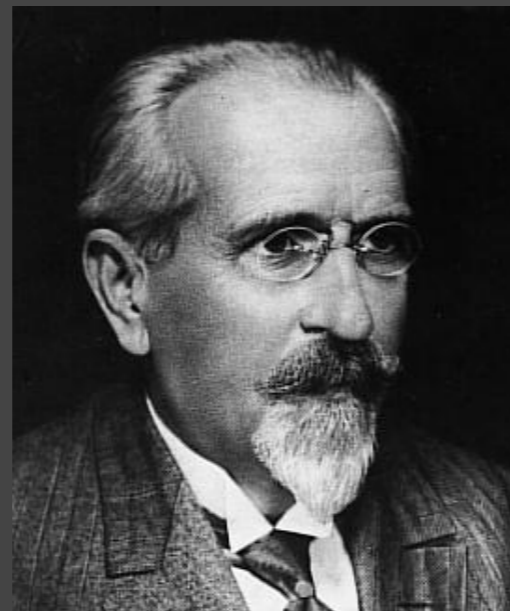


Sigmund Freud, 1921

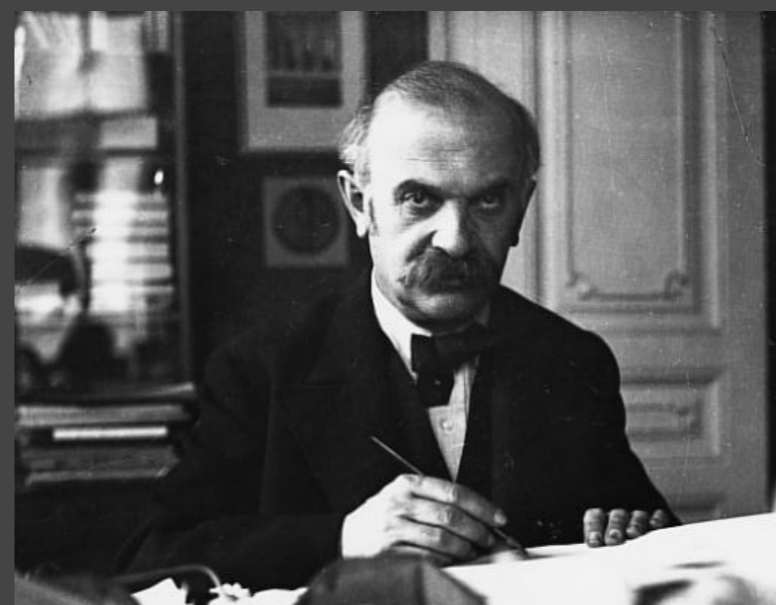
„On the other hand, it is possible to foresee that at some time or other the conscience of society will awake and remind it that the poor man should have just as much right to assistance for his mind as he now has to the life-saving help offered by surgery;“ (Freud, 1919e: Lines of Advance in Psycho-Analytic Therapy. SE 17:192)

At the 1918 Psychoanalytic Congress in Budapest, Freud's call for the establishment of psychoanalytic treatment centres for the poor provided the decisive impetus for the establishment of psychoanalytic treatment centres.

After the collapse of the Habsburg monarchy in 1918, the Social Democrats became the leading force in the First Republic and quickly implemented social policy projects that are still exemplary today. Ferdinand Hanusch headed the State Secretariat for Social Welfare from 30 October 1918 to 22 October 1920 and, during his brief tenure, introduced the eight-hour day, holidays, works councils, collective agreements, chambers of labour and unemployment insurance. In "Red Vienna" from 1920 onwards, Julius Tandler set up social and health institutions that were exemplary throughout the world, but which were not well received by the powerful, politically motivated medical profession.



Ferdinand Hanusch



Julius Tandler



Anton von Freund

Anton von Freund wanted to finance the first central psychoanalytical centre with an outpatient clinic and training institute in Budapest.

His early death (20 January 1920), the devaluation of the currency and the political situation in Budapest dashed these hopes.

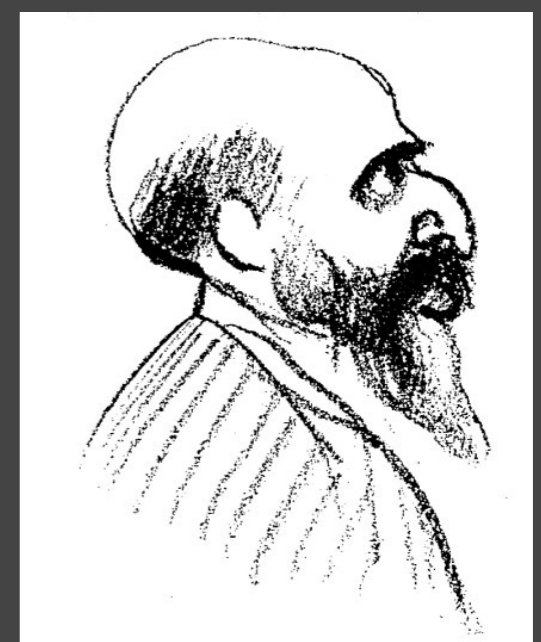
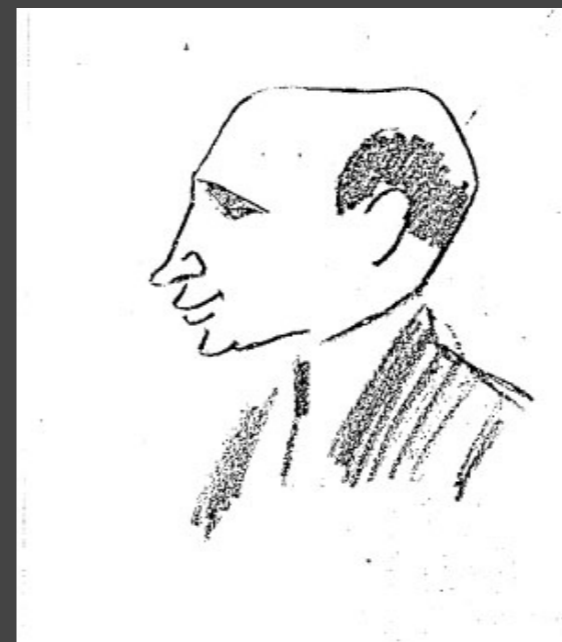
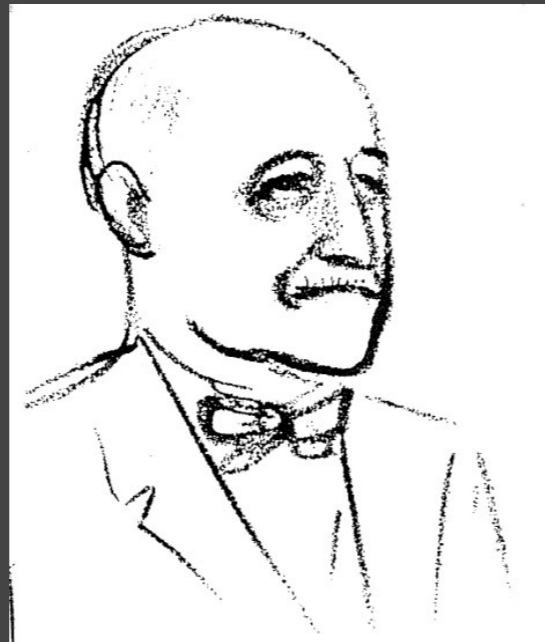


Max Eitingon

Thanks to Max Eitingon's initiative and financial resources, the Berlin Polyclinic was opened on 14 February 1920 as the first psychoanalytic treatment centre.

The clinic had five treatment rooms and a conference room. The clinic was directed by Max Eitingon and Ernst Simmel. They were assisted by Karl Abraham.

In Vienna it was Eduard Hitschmann in particular, but also Paul Federn and Felix Deutsch, who campaigned for a Viennese psychoanalytic outpatients' clinic and took the arduous path to official approval in 1920.



Eduard Hitschmann, Felix Deutsch, Paul Federn

Felix Deutsch eventually found suitable premises for the psychoanalytical outpatient clinic in the outpatient building of the "Herzstation" association in Vienna IX, Pelikangasse 18.

As an internist, Felix Deutsch was interested in the application of psychoanalysis to organ diseases and had himself worked briefly at the Herzstation after the First World War.



Felix Deutsch





Vienna Psychoanalytic Outpatient Clinic,
Vienna IX, Pelikangasse

„The examination rooms in the cardiac ward had to serve as analysis rooms. There was no couch and the analysands had to use a footstool to lie on the narrow, high examination table. The thin mattresses on the table had no springs.” (Sterba, 1982)

The assistants sat on hard wooden armchairs. There was a conference room where the scientific meetings of the association and the seminars and training courses were held.

From 1922 to 1936, the Outpatient Clinic (and to a large extent probably also the Psychoanalytical Society) was housed there.

Das 9. psychanalytische Ambulanzklinikum in Wien.

Nach jahrelangem Bemühen ist es gelungen, auch in der Stadt, wo die psychoanalytische Bewegung ihren Ursprung genommen hat, eine Poliklinik für unbesoldete Kranke zu eröffnen. Die Widerstände welche durch die unzureichende Bekanntheit der psychoanalytischen Methoden und die vorfindlichen Stellen erzeugten, sind durch die unermüdeten Bemühungen der Mitarbeiterin, Frau Dr. Anna Freud, überwunden, so daß die Eröffnung als Festtag am 22. Mai in der kleinen Halle erfolgen konnte.

Die Wiener psychoanalytische Vereinigung, die seit ihrer Gründung über einen großen Saal, in welchem die Arbeiten wissenschaftlicher Sitzungen stattfinden werden und Vorträge und Lesungen werden gehalten. Es wird für Mediziner und Ärzte Gelegenheit gegeben sein, sich in der psychoanalytischen Ausbildung, wobei auch Vorlesungen werden werden, in der kleinen Poliklinik.

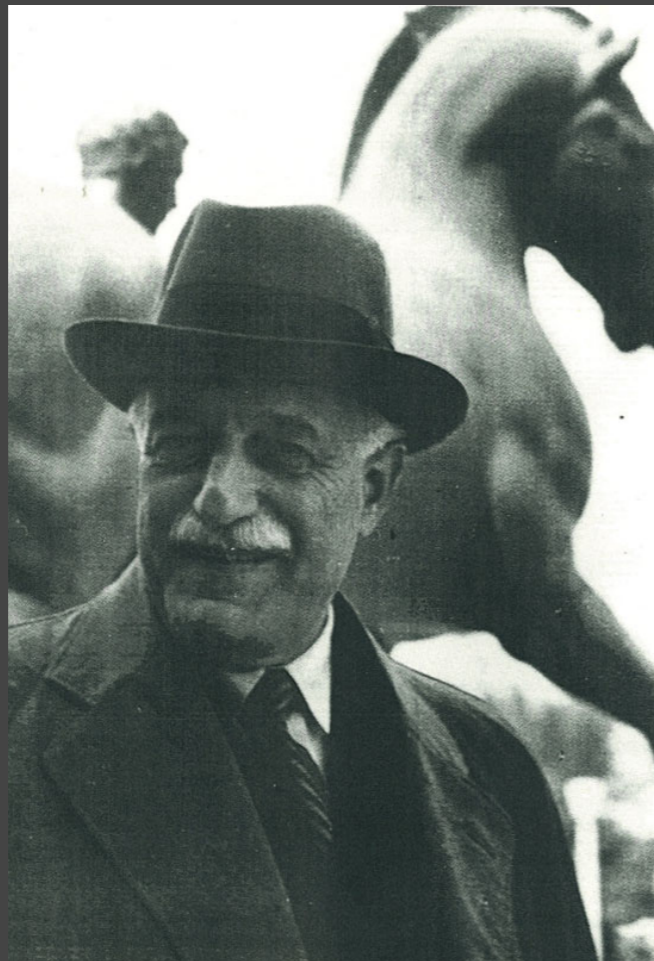
Im Herbst d. J. wird dort der erste psychiatrische Kursus abgehalten werden. Prospekt und Aufträge sind zu richten an das "psychoanalytische Ambulanzklinikum" in Wien, II. Pelikangasse 18.

in
Mai 1922 (Festschrift
A 53)

Announcement of the opening of the clinic in the International Journal of Psychoanalysis

"After years of effort, it has been possible to open an outpatient clinic for the poor in the city where psychoanalysis was born. The resistance caused by ignorance and misunderstanding of psychoanalysis in various places, as well as the material difficulties of the post-war period, have been overcome to such an extent that the opening of the clinic could take place quietly on 22 May. The Vienna Psychoanalytical Society has a large hall in the same building where scientific meetings, lectures and training courses are held. Here doctors will have the opportunity to train in our science, similar to the Berlin Polyclinic. The first introductory course will be held in the autumn of this year, and advanced courses in the winter of 1922/23. Letters and enquiries should be addressed to the 'Psychoanalytical Outpatient Clinic in Vienna, 9th, Pelikangasse 18'.

Announcement of the opening of the outpatient clinic, May 1922



Eduard Hitschmann

Eduard Hitschmann became medical director and ran the outpatient clinic until its liquidation in 1938.

However, on 30 November 1922, the highest medical council ordered the ambulatory to cease operations. In particular, the medical qualifications of Eduard Hitschmann as medical director were called into question.

The appeal proceedings were upheld on 1 March 1923 and the outpatient clinic was permitted to resume operations subject to certain conditions.

WIRTSCHAFTLICHE ORGANISATION DER ÄRZTE WIENS
WIEN, I. BEZIRK, BÖRSEGASSE 1.

Z 286 ex 1922.

Wien, am 9. Mai 1922.

An die

psycho-analytische Vereinigung,
zu Händen des Herrn Dr. Felix Deutsch,
I. Wollzeile 33.

Der Vorstand der Wirtschaftlichen Organisation beehrt sich zur Kenntnis zu bringen, dass die W.O. in der Ausschuss-Sitzung vom 29. April l.J. die Errichtung eines Ambulatoriums für psycho-analytische Behandlung bewilligt hat mit der Begründung, dass durch die Errichtung des Ambulatoriums keine wirtschaftlichen Interessen der Aerzte Wiens geschädigt werden. Die Wirtschaftliche Organisation knüpft jedoch an diese ^{ille} Bewegung die Bedingung, dass die psycho-analytische Vereinigung vorher die bindende Zusage gibt, dass

1. bei der Führung des Ambulatoriums die Weisungen der W.O. streng eingehalten werden,
2. in diesem Institute die psycho-analytische Behandlung und die wissenschaftliche Verwertung dieser Methode ausschliesslich von Aerzten betrieben wird und sowohl als Lehrende wie als Lernende nur Aerzte in Betracht kommen so dass Laien mit Ausnahme der Patienten der Zutritt zu diesem Institute versagt bleibt.

Hochachtungsvoll
f. d. Vorstand
der wirtschaftlichen Organisation der Ärzte Wiens.




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The official authorisation for this was linked to the condition "that all teachers and students in this institute were to be medical doctors only and that lay people, with the exception of patients, were to be denied access".

On 30 November 1922, the application for approval of the outpatient clinic was rejected once again and only granted on 1 March 1923 after an appeal procedure.

November 1923
AMBULATORIUM DER WIENER
PSYCHOANALYTISCHEN VEREINIGUNG
WIEN, IX, PELIKANGASSE 18

Die WIENER PSYCHOANALYTISCHE VEREINIGUNG
nimmt die Abhaltung folgender Lehrkurse im Wintersemester 1923/24
in Aussicht:

1. Dr. Paul Federn: Psychoanalyse für Anfänger, 10stündig.
2. Dr. Ludwig Jekels: Libidotheorie, 6stündig.
3. Dr. Hermann Nunberg: Psychoanalytische Neurosenlehre,
(für Vorgeschnittene), 10stündig.
4. Dr. Eduard Hitschmann: Ausgewählte Kapitel aus der
speziellen Neurosenlehre, 10stündig.
5. Dr. Isidor Sadger: Die Lehre von den Geschlechtsverirrungen,
20stündig.
6. Doz. Dr. Felix Deutsch: Was soll der praktische Arzt von der
Psychoanalyse wissen? 10stündig.
7. Dr. Wilhelm Reich: Psychoanalytische Kasuistik, 20stündig.
8. Dr. R. H. Jekel: Klinik und Ätiologie der Berufsneurosen,
5stündig.

* * *

9. Frau Dr. phil. H. Hug-Hellmuth: Was soll der Jugendbildner
von der Psychoanalyse wissen? (für Lehrer, Erzieher, Schulärzte,
Kindergärtnerinnen und Fürsorgerinnen), 10stündig.
10. Dr. phil. Theodor Reik: Religion und Zwangsneurose.

Anmeldungen schriftlich an Dr. Hitschmann, Wien, IX, Währingerstraße 24.

First large-scale training courses in autumn 1923

Once the authorisation procedure had been completed, systematic training courses began to be held. Despite the stipulation that "lay people" should be excluded from training and practicing analysis, this was not particularly taken care of at first, as the program of the teaching institute shows. Many non-physicians appeared as pioneers and the training program was aimed equally at doctors and non-medics.



Julius Wagner Jauregg

The next difficulties arose:

Julius Wagner-Jauregg drew the attention of the Medical Council to the fact that non-physicians were practicing psychoanalysis in the outpatient clinic and proposed that the medical authorities be instructed "to pay full attention to the institutes in which psychoanalysis is practiced and to issue appropriate orders where psychotherapy is practiced by lay people".

(Minutes of the State Medical Council, 4 December 1924)

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Wilhelm Stekel, 1912

At the same time (20 October 1924), Wilhelm Stekel, doctor, publicist and former, long-standing member of the WPV and energetic opponent of lay analysis, announced the opening of an outpatient clinic by the "Association of Independent Medical Analysts". This outpatient clinic was banned by the city physicist, as all formal requirements were not met.

Following Stekel's complaint, the Vienna City Health Office searched the outpatient clinic for lay activity in the winter of 1924/1925. In March, a decree was issued threatening to close the outpatient clinic if lay people were employed.

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Arnold Durig

Clarifying the question of lay analysis became existentially important for the outpatient clinic, but also for those analysts who had no medical training.

In 1924, Freud was asked by Professor Arnold Durig for an expert opinion and also had a conversation with him, which probably served as a model for him when he created "the figure of the impartial partner" two years later in his monograph on the question of lay analysis in 1926.

(Freud 1927: Postscript to "The Question of Lay Analysis" - SE 20:251)

(Freud 1927:- SE 20: 287)



Theodor Reik

By decree dated 25 November 1924, the Vienna City Council prohibited Theodor Reik from practising psychoanalysis.

In the spring of 1926 - probably following a complaint from a former patient - proceedings were initiated against Dr Theodor Reik on the grounds that he was treating patients psychoanalytically as a non-medical practitioner.

Freud intervened, spoke to a high-ranking official, wrote a letter to city councillor Prof. Tandler and a letter to the editor in the Neue Freie Presse in which he announced his monograph on the question of lay analysis.

Mit Verfügung vom 25.11.1924 untersagte der Wiener Magistrat Theodor Reik die Ausübung der Psychoanalyse.



Helene Deutsch

On 28 October 1924, a teaching institute independent of the clinic was founded, as only doctors were allowed to work in the clinic, but in Vienna they wanted to stick to lay analysis. Helene Deutsch took over as director of the institute.

January 1925: Opening of the Training Institute:

The training included training analysis, theoretical training and practical training, i.e. analyses supervised by the training institute, most of analysands were assigned by the Outpatient Clinic. The training lasted 2 years.

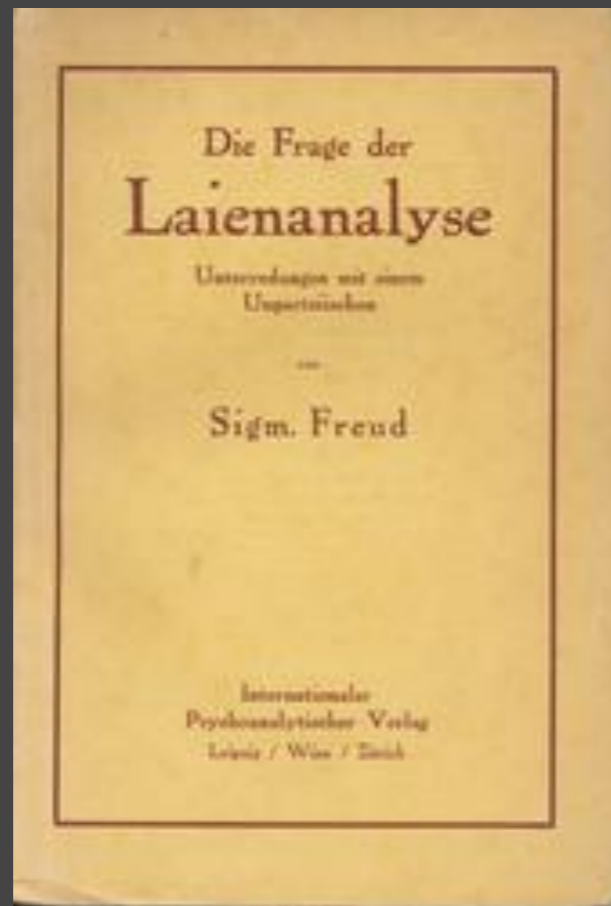
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In the International Journal of Psychoanalysis (1927, vol. 13, issues 2, 3), Freud's paper >The Question of Lay Analysis< was controversially discussed among analysts.

"The bluntest rejection of lay analysis has been expressed by our American colleagues."

(Freud 1927a: Postscript to "The Question of Lay Analysis. SE 20:257)

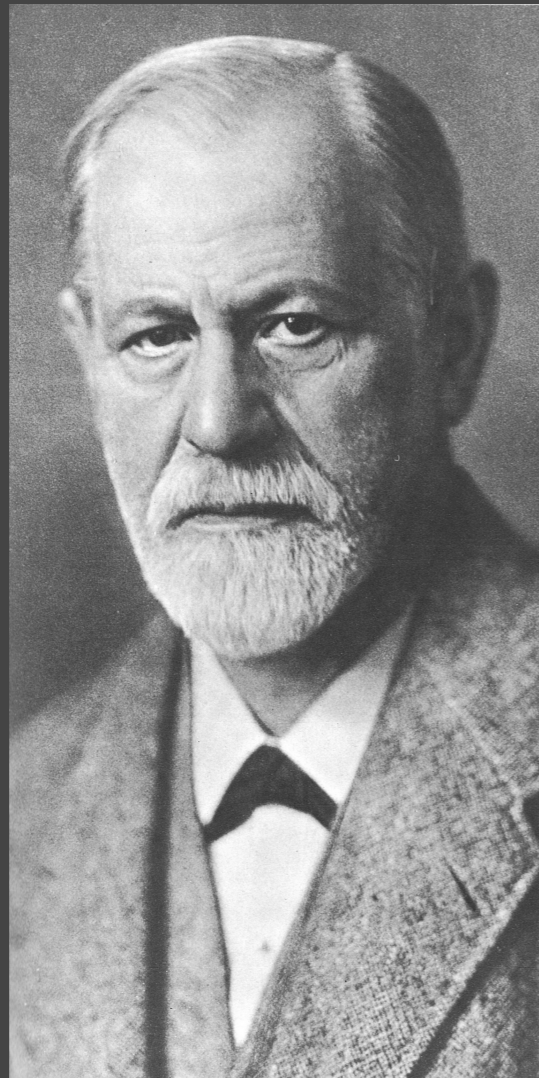
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Sigmund Freud, 1922

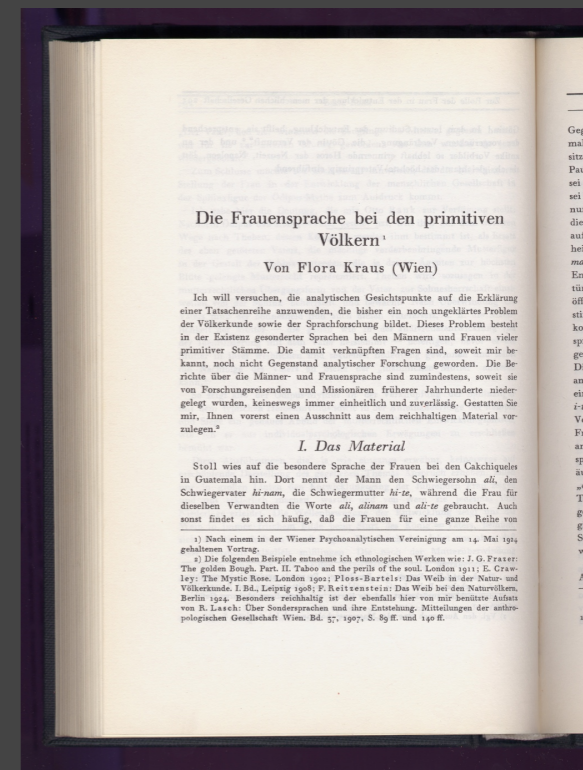
The debate about lay analysis also had to take place within the psychoanalytic community. In the USA the admission of non-medical practitioners to psychoanalysis was strictly opposed. But even in Vienna opinions were divided.

Freud was vehemently opposed to the integration of psychoanalysis into medicine and even threatened to resign as chairman of the WPV if the positions within the Viennese Psychoanalytical Society became too irreconcilable.

19.4.1923 Opening of the educational counselling centre as part of the outpatient clinic.
 Head Hermine Hug Hellmuth, from 1924 Flora Kraus, 1928 Editha Sterba



Hermine Hug Hellmuth
 Editha Sterba
 Flora Kraus: über Frauensprache



Clinical work developed slowly. Eduard Hitschmann, as medical director, held public consultations and referred patients to members of the association, who undertook to carry out one analysis each free of charge.

In addition to Willhem Reich, the following members and candidates worked at the clinic in 1924 Nicena Gunn, Dr Anny Angel, Dr Nicolaus Sugar, Dr Grete Bibring-Lehner, Dr Isak Hoffmann, Dr G. Gundert, Dr Margit Herz, Dr Richard Sterba.

Sterba (1982) reported on three residents in 1926: Grete Bibring, Eduard Kronold (Kronengold), Dr Richard Sterba



Members of the Outpatient Clinic 1932



Wilhelm Reich

Wilhelm Reich had worked at the clinic since 1922 - from 1923 as first assistant, later as deputy director.

Like all his young colleagues in need of technical training, the enterprising Reich (1942, 51-53) initiated the establishment of a technical seminar, which was led first by Hitschmann and Nunberg and then by himself from 1924 to 1930.



Wilhelm Reich, Charakteranalyse

Reich's technique of resistance interpretation, combined with an expanded concept of transference, and his focus on the treatment of negative transference and the development of character analysis were recognised at the time even by analysts who did not accept his genital theory and his political ideas of radicalisation.

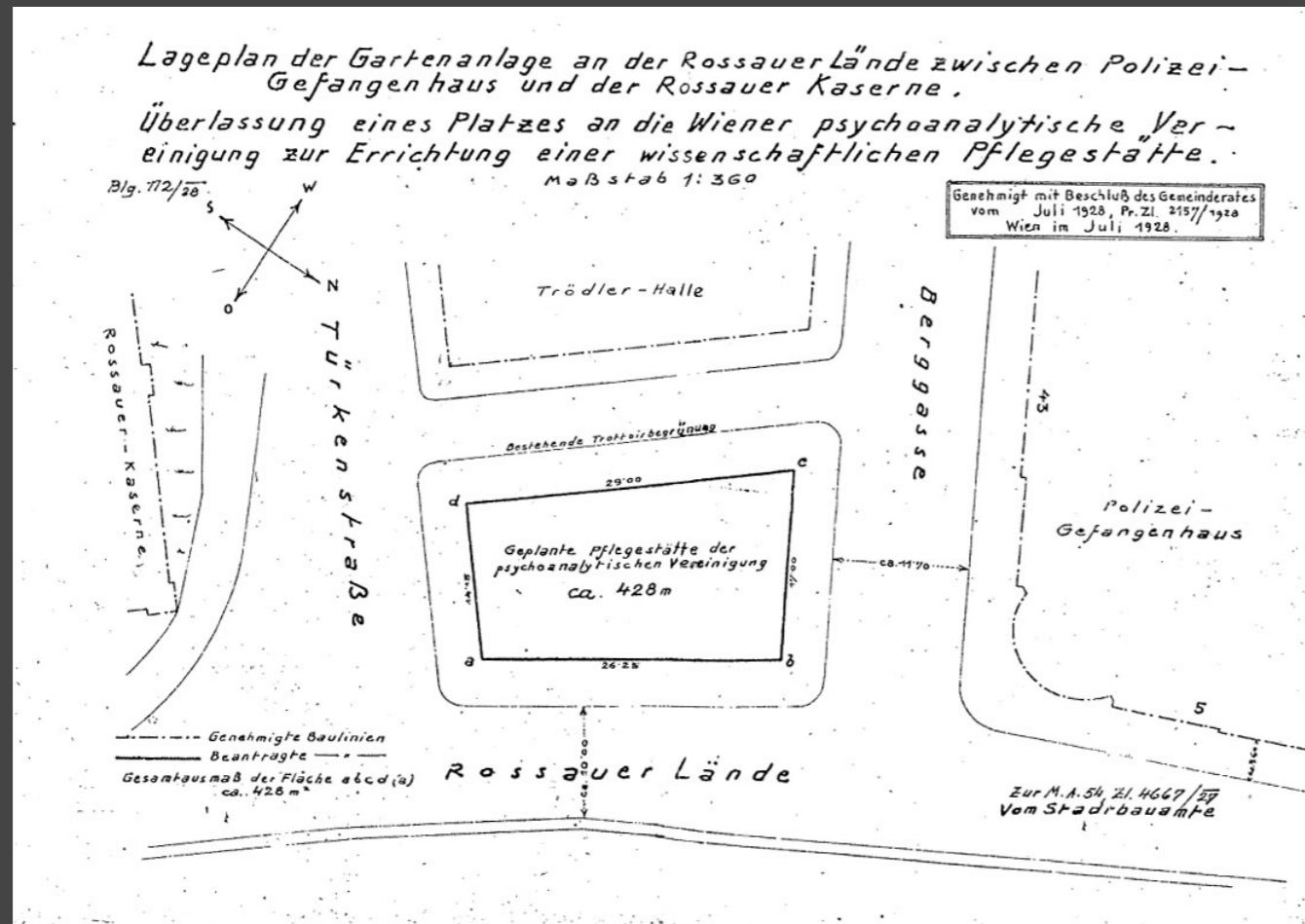
Wilhelm Reich's work at the Seminar made him probably the most important clinical teacher of the "young" generation of analysts in the 1920s and his influence extended far beyond Vienna.



Paul Schilder

In March 1929 the Viennese provincial government issued a decision allowing the Psychoanalytic Outpatient Clinic to treat psychoses as well as neuroses. Paul Schilder was appointed head of this department for psychoses and borderline cases and was soon replaced by Eduard Bibring.

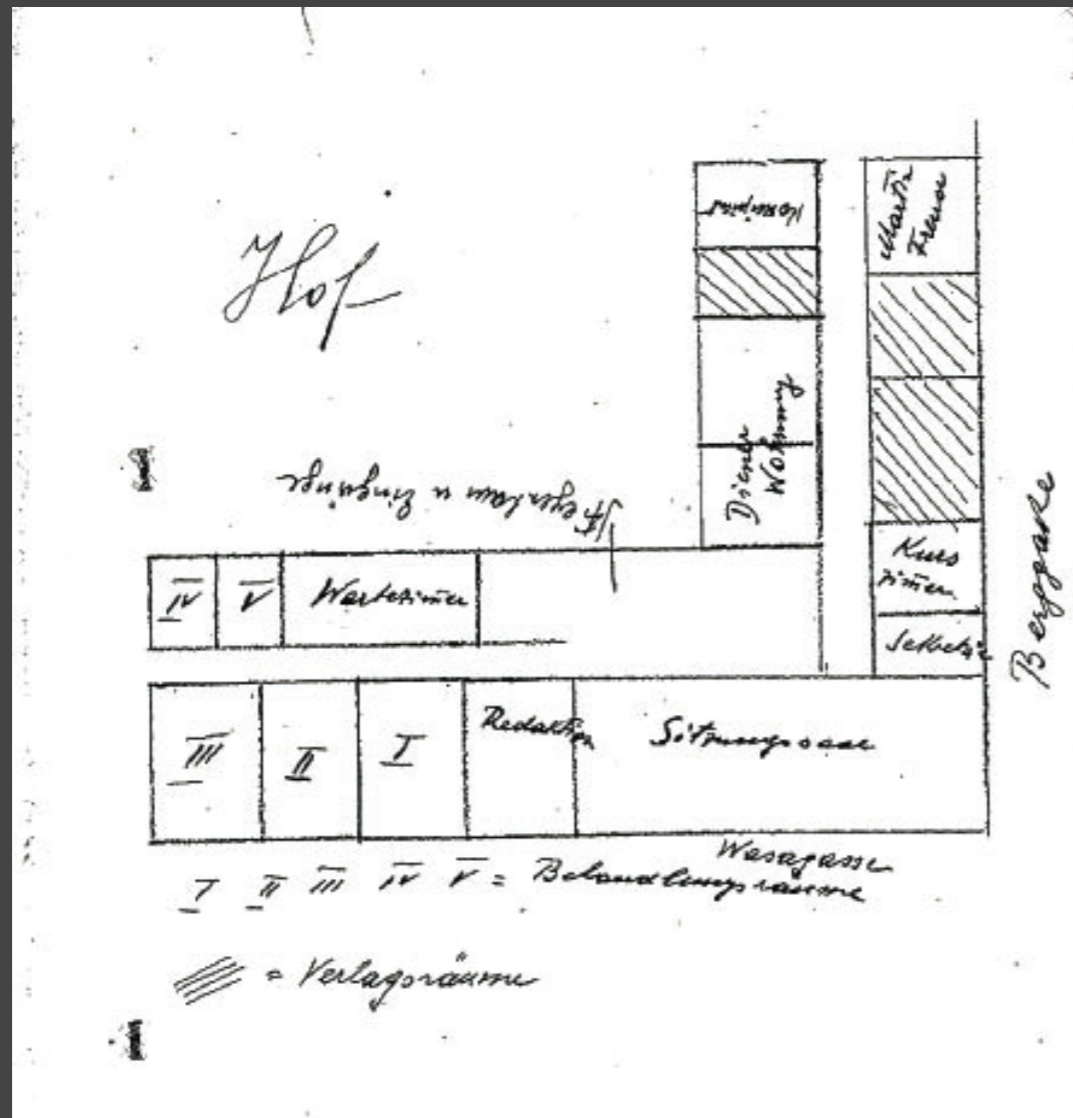
Hitschmann reported in 1932 that the department was devoted to the diagnosis, observation and psychoanalytic treatment of patients suffering from psychoses and to the treatment of borderline cases and incipient psychoses.



Site plan, existing contract, Rossauer Lände

Hitschmann repeatedly appealed to the authorities for financial support and for the provision of premises for the clinic, but to no avail.

For a short time there was hope of a building of one's own, for in 1926, in the wake of Freud's 70th birthday celebrations, the City of Vienna donated a plot of land in Vienna IX, near Berggasse, to the Society for the purpose of building a scientific clinic. However, the Association would have had to bear the construction costs of the building itself. The contract was extended and signed by BM Seitz and Sigmund Freud in 1932. Despite several valiant attempts, they were unable to finance the building.



Berggasse 7, ground plan, library

However, it was only thanks to international donations on the occasion of Freud's 80th birthday that the Society was able to move into rooms at Berggasse 7 in 1936, generously furnished according to Ernst Freud's plans, which housed the Training Institute with seminar rooms, the outpatient clinic, the Library and the Publishing House. (Ernst Freud, 1976, 336)

For two short years psychoanalysis and its institutions - the Association, the Clinic, the Training Institute and the Publishing House - had a home of their own.



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Vienna Psychoanalytic Outpatient Clinic 1922-1938

Report:

Vienna Psychoanalytic Outpatient Clinic 1936/37

Adults

141 consultations

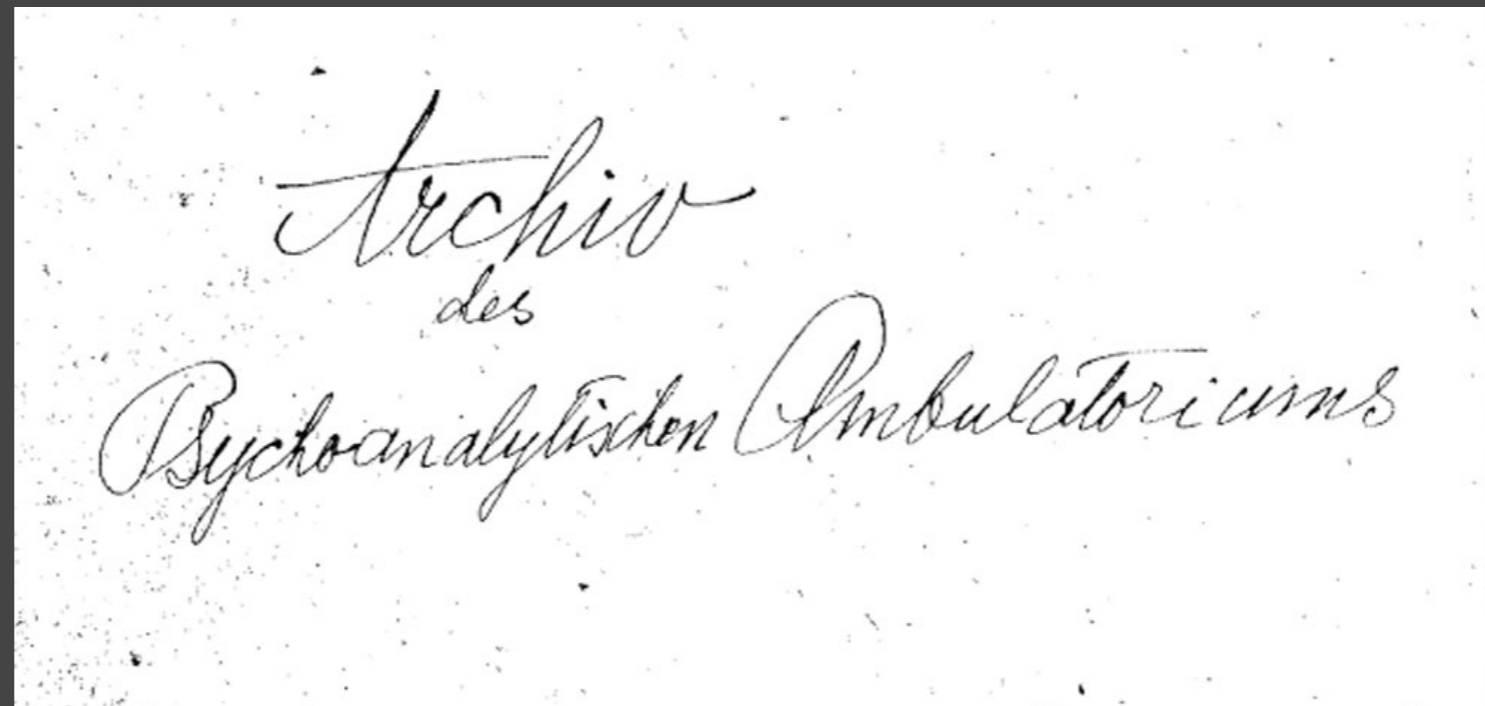
68 recommended for treatment

39 treated

37 waiting list

45 people in treatment at the end of the reporting year

Like all the Society's institutions, the clinic was liquidated by the Nazis in 1938. Some files were saved and sent to London. Ms Holler had organised and labelled them. The documents are now in the archives of the Sigmund Freud House in London.



Dokumente über das Wiener Ambulatorium in London